

Web PenTest Resume by Joas

- Bypasses**
 - Bypass Payment Process
 - Captcha Bypass
 - Login Bypass
 - Race Condition
 - Rate Limit Bypass
 - Reset Forgotten Password Bypass
 - Registration Vulnerabilities
 - 2FA/OPT Bypass
- Test for Subdomain Takeover**
 - Enumerate all possible domains (previous and current).
 - Identify forgotten or misconfigured domains.
- Check Response HTTP/HTTPS**
- PortScanner Identification**
- Proxies**
 - Abusing hop-by-hop headers
 - Cache Poisoning/Cache Deception
 - HTTP Request Smuggling
 - H2C Smuggling
 - Server Side Inclusion/Edge Side Inclusion
 - Uncovering Cloudflare
 - XSLT Server Side Injection
- Reporting Tool**
 - template-generator
 - bounyplz
 - dradisframework
 - Serpico
- Browser Extensions**
 - Postman Interceptor
 - EditThisCookie
 - dScoder
- Using shodan to jaeles**
- Search to files using assetfinder and ffuf**
- Checking invalid certificate**
- Search .json subdomain**
- Map Application Architecture**
 - Generate a map of the application at hand based on the research conducted.
- Forcing errors**
 - Access fake pages like /whatever_fake.php (aspx.html.etc)
 - Add "[", "]", and "[[" in cookie values and parameter values to create errors
 - Generate error by giving input as /-randomthing/%s at the end of URL
 - Try different HTTP Verbs like PATCH, DEBUG or wrong like FAKE
- Testing for Server-Side Request Forgery**
- Testing for Server-side Template Injection**
- Testing for Host Header Injection**
 - Assess if the Host header is being parsed dynamically in the application.
 - Bypass security controls that rely on the header.
- Testing for HTTP Incoming Requests**
 - Monitor all incoming and outgoing HTTP requests to the Web Server to inspect any suspicious requests.
 - Monitor HTTP traffic without changes of end user Browser proxy or client-side application.
- Testing for HTTP Splitting Smuggling**
 - Assess if the application is vulnerable to splitting, identifying what possible attacks are achievable.
 - Assess if the chain of communication is vulnerable to smuggling, identifying what possible attacks are achievable.
- Testing for Incubated Vulnerability**
 - Identify injections that are stored and require a recall step to the stored injection.
 - Understand how a recall step could occur.
 - Set listeners or activate the recall step if possible.
- Testing for Format String Injection**
 - Assess whether injecting format string conversion specifiers into user-controlled fields causes undesired behaviour from the application.
- Testing for SSI Injection**
 - Identify SSI injection points.
 - Assess the severity of the injection.
- Testing for XML Injection**
 - Identify XML injection points.
 - Assess the types of exploits that can be attained and their severities.
- Testing for LDAP Injection**
- Testing for SQL Injection**
 - Identify SQL injection points.
 - Assess the severity of the injection and the level of access that can be achieved through it.
- Testing for HTTP Parameter Pollution**
 - Identify the backend and the parsing method used.
 - Assess injection points and try bypassing input filters using HPP.
- Testing for HTTP Verb Tampering**
- Testing for Stored Cross Site Scripting**
 - Identify stored input that is reflected on the client-side.
 - Assess the input they accept and the encoding that gets applied on return (if any).
- Testing for Reflected Cross Site Scripting**
 - Identify variables that are reflected in responses.
 - Assess the input they accept and the encoding that gets applied on return (if any).
- Testing for Privilege Escalation**
 - Identify injection points related to privilege manipulation.
 - Fuzz or otherwise attempt to bypass security measures.
- Test HTTP method overriding techniques.**
- Test XST vulnerabilities.**
- Test for access control bypass.**
- Enumerate supported HTTP methods.**
- OSINT Framework**
 - <https://osintframework.com/>
- Review Webserver Metafiles for Information Leakage**
- Phpinfo**
 - Exact PHP version.
 - Exact OS and its version.
 - Details of the PHP configuration.
 - Internal IP addresses.
 - Server environment variables.
 - Loaded PHP extensions and their configurations.
- phpmyadmin Identified**
- Database Identified**
 - MySQL
 - MSSQL
 - Oracle
- Parser Logics**
- Misconfigurations in Server and Application**
- CGI Server Scanner**
- Asset Identification**
- Data Input**
 - Data Input Parameters Testing
- Tomcat Admin Page**
- Old Content**
- Plugins and Libraries Vulnerable**
- Whois**
- Cloud Discovery**
- Tomcat Discovery information Sensitive**
- ASN Identification**
- Cithub Recon and Sensitive Information**
- CMS Scanners**
- Robots.txt**
- Forcing Errors**
- API Keys**
- Extract Subdomains**
- DNS Transfer Zone**

- Test Upload of Malicious Files**
 - Identify the file upload functionality.
 - Review the project documentation to identify what file types are considered acceptable and what types would be considered dangerous or malicious.
 - Determine how the uploaded files are processed.
 - Obtain or create a set of malicious files for testing.
 - Try to upload the malicious files to the application and determine whether it is accepted and processed.
- Testing for XPath Injection**
 - Identify XPATH injection points.
- Default pages with interesting info**
 - /robots.txt
 - /sitemap.xml
 - /crossdomain.xml
 - /clientaccesspolicy.xml
 - /well-known/
 - Check also comments in the main and secondary pages.
- Testing for IMAP SMTP Injection**
 - Identify IMAP/SMTP injection points.
 - Understand the data flow and deployment structure of the system.
 - Assess the injection impacts.
- Test Business Logic Data Validation**
 - Identify data injection points.
 - Validate that all checks are occurring on the back end and can't be bypassed.
 - Attempt to break the format of the expected data and analyze how the application is handling it.
- Testing for Code Injection**
 - Identify injection points where you can inject code into the application.
 - Assess the injection severity.
- Testing for Command Injection**
 - Identify and assess the command injection points.
- Testing Directory Traversal File Include**
 - Identify injection points that pertain to path traversal.
 - Assess bypassing techniques and identify the extent of path traversal.
- Scan log4j using BBRF**
- S3 Buckets**
 - Using wappalizer browser plugin
 - Using BURP (spidering the web) or by manually navigating through the page all resources loaded will be save in the History.
 - Enumerating AWS User
 - Get User Policies
 - Get Snapshots
 - <https://hacktricks.boltatech.com.br/pentesting/pentesting-web/buckets/aws-s3>
- Testing for Bypassing Authentication Schema**
 - Ensure that authentication is applied across all services that require it.
- Testing GraphQL**
 - Assess that a secure and production-ready configuration is deployed.
 - Validate all input fields against generic attacks.
 - Ensure that proper access controls are applied.
- Login Page Identified**
 - Testing for Default Credentials
 - Enumerate the applications for default credentials and validate if they still exist.
 - Review and assess new user accounts and if they are created with any defaults or identifiable patterns.
- Review the HSTS header and its validity.**
- Review Webpage Content for Information Leakage**
- Tools**
 - <https://github.com/gazbnm456/awesome-web-security>
 - <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting-web/web-vulnerabilities-methodology>
 - <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/pentesting/pentesting-web>
 - <https://github.com/KingOfBugbounty/KingOfBugBountyTips>
 - <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/other-web-tricks>
 - Amass
 - Anew
 - Anti-burl
 - Assetfinder
 - Axiom
 - Bhedak
 - CF-check
 - Chaos
 - Cariddi
 - Dalfox
 - DNSgen
 - Filter-resolved
 - Findomain
 - Fuff
 - Gargs
 - Gau
 - Gf
 - Github-Search
 - Gospider
 - Gowitness
 - Hakrawler
 - HakrevDNS
 - HakTidextract
 - Haklistgen
 - Html-tool
 - Httpx
 - Jaeles
 - Jsubfinder
 - Kxss
 - LinkFinder
 - log4j-scan
 - Metabigor
 - MassDNS
 - Nuclei
 - Naabu
 - Qsreplace
 - Rush
 - SecretFinder
 - Shodan
 - ShuffledNS
 - SQLMap
 - Subfinder
 - SubJS
 - Unew
 - WaybackURLs
 - Wingman
 - Notify
 - Goop
 - Tojson
 - GetJS
 - X8
 - Unfurl
 - XSSStrike
 - Page-fetch
 - Burp Suite
 - OWASP-ZAP
 - Nikto
 - Waybackurl
 - Wfuzz
 - SecList
 - TurboSearch
- CVE Scans**
- Content Discovery**
- File Backups**
- Type of CMS**
 - JBoss
 - ColdFusion
 - Weblogic
 - Tomcat
 - Railo
 - Axis2
 - Glassfish
 - Wordpress
 - Drupal
 - Joomla
 - vbulletin
 - Moodle
 - <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/network-services-pentesting/pentesting-web>
- Google Dorks**
 - <https://www.exploit-db.com/google-hacking-database>
- Shodan Check URL**
- Waybackup Machine**
- Check Web Directories**
- Check .git**
- Check .env**
- Hidden Parameters Discovery**
- Server Vulnerabilities Identicalton**
- Search CORS**
- Verify CERT SSL**
- Spoofcheck**
- Extract .js in Subdomains**
- API Endpoints**
- Web Spidering**
- Server Version Identification**
- Check if you have any WAF**
 - Imperva
 - Cloudflare
 - Sucuri
 - Fortiweb
 - AWS WAF
 - Baracuda